TUESDAY, MAY 23, 1882.

Abbey's Park Theatre—Forg's Ferry. Bijou Opera House—The Lesson in Leva Bunnell's Museum—Readway and 9th st. Germania Theatre—The Marcot. Globe Dime Museum -29 Bowers,
Haverly's Niblo's Garden-Usels Tom's Cable.
Haverly's 13th St. Theatre-Old Shipmans. Madison Square Theatre Fameralts. adard Theatre-Olivette Theatre Comique—Squatter horresignty. Matthes.
Tony Pastor's Theatre—Patietre. Matthes.
Union Square Theatre—Its Lety of Lyons.
Wallack's Theatre—La Belle Russe. Windsor Theatre-The Professor.

Advertisements for THE WEEKLY SUN, 18 sued to-morrow morning, must be handed in this evening before six o'clock.

Business and the Crops.

We have now come upon weather which suggests that summer has at last begun. But comparatively cold as the temperature of April and May has been on the average, it has by no means been cold enough to distress the farmers and destroy their expectation of good crops. It has been offset, too, by an abundant rainfall, something very necessary at this season; and a week or two of warm weather now will push all growing things forward rapidly. They are ready for the sun of summer.

But until we know what the crops are to be, and especially while waiting for the harvesting of the winter wheat, one of our greatest crops, trade generally is quiet, somewhat sluggish, and very uncertain as to its future. Speculation also has lost its activity. Whether bottom prices have been reached, or whether there is yet to come a further decline, whether autumn will open with an advancing or a falling market, are questions for whose answers we must wait upon the will of nature. People are afraid to buy, and will not sell unless compelled to part with their securities.

The Wall street brokers, therefore, are in a dry season for them. The uncertainty as to the crops is one cause of the sluggishness and a main one. But there is another cause." Investors and speculators both are afraid of the big sharks of the street. The course of things there since the year opened has not tended to beget confidence, but rather to increase distrust and aggravate timidity

Trade in general is also slow. It has been chilled by the weather, and rendered uncertain and susplcious by reason of doubt regarding the crops, doubt regarding the financial situation, and doubt of the action of Congress with reference to important matters concerning business and finance. The markets are affected by one or all these causes-the cotton, the breadstuffs, the dry goods, the iron markets. There was a decline in the prices of cotton last week, owing to the improved prospects for the new crop and to the condition of the English trade. Both wheat and corn were fluctuating and very uncertain, and the volume of the transactions was not great comparatively. Breadstuffs generally will continue unsettled until we know definitively regarding winter wheat. Western speculation, too, keeps the market in a feverish and abnormal condition. Dry goods are dull. The weather has been against the market, and buyers through the country are waiting on the crops. The demand for iron has fallen off, so that the transactions are limited and prices cannot be sustained.

The high cost of building has checked the activity which prevailed in that direction last year, but it has by no means stilled it. Speculative building may be almost at a standstill, but many important structures for business purposes and many elegant and costly residences are going up. A recent decline in the price of bricks gives encouragement for the future. If it shall continue, work on enterprises contemplated last winter, but put off when the spring opened, on account of the high prices, is likely to begin this year. Labor is comparatively high, however, the demand for it being great enough to justify the workmen in demanding increased pay, and to enable them to get the higher wages they ask. But masons now seem to be satisfied with four dollars a day, plumbers with the same wages, carpenters with three dollars and a half, hod carriers three dollars, and unskilled labor with

from a dollar and a half to two dollars a day. In general, the condition of trade and mannfacture is not satisfactory at present, though it is not unhealthy. Everybody is watching the farmers, and looking to them to settle the question of what the remainder of the business year shall be.

A Disgraced Committee.

By their action of last week the House Committee on Foreign Affairs distinctly avowed their purpose to shirk the detection of certain documents from the flies of the State Department. Does the House of Representatives intend to sustain that action?

The character and motives of the witness answer. That question is whether an investigation which it ordered four months ago shall or shall not be carried out by those members to whom the work was expressly delegated. The main object of the inquiry was to ascertain what disposition had been made of certain papers acknowledged to be missing from the archives of the Government. These documents were indexed under vari- doubt he had in mind the further reason ous dates in the months of May and June, I that a sum which a tenant was prevented but it turned out on examination that they had been received and filed at the State Department at dates considerably later than those specified. Who, then, had received those papers in the first instance, who retained | GLADSTONE furnished some interesting caltheir delivery to the index cierk, and who is chargeable with their subsequent disappearance? As to all these queries, Mr. ELAINE had been heretofore excluded from tried to relieve himself of responsibility by the benefits of the Land act by being convicted and hanged in New Jersey. The swearing categorically that he never saw or heard of the documents. But now comes that Mr. PARNELL, speaking at a public SHIPHERD and offers to produce a letter from Gen. Garrielo's private secretary averred that certainly a third, and perhaps showing that the most important of these cone-haif, of the Irish pensantry had been cut papers were sent, as Shipherd testified, oil by the results of familie from deriving were by him transmitted to Mr. BLAINE personally. Is not such a letter relevant to the | which these 200,000 tenants are in default, we object of inquiry? Would it not supply a must bear in mind that Mr. Pandoubt on the truthfulness of Mr. BLAINE's rears for five and eight years, and asseveration of ignorance? These questions

Now, what did the committee do about this letter tendered by the witness SHIPHERD ? from this man, unless he would deliver up surd position, they notified the witness gate could not fail below \$50,000,000. that he might exhibit to them in private whether they deserved to figure in the and rapidity with which this remedial meas-

answer themselves,

record. This extraordinary proposition SHIPHERD very properly rejected. Mr. BLAINE had been publicly examined, and his positive denial of any knowledge of the missing papers had gone forth to the world. Why should evidence purporting to refute his assertions be refused equal publicity? The committee had voted that the inquiry should be 3 publicone. Why should they reconsider their resolve at the very moment they had a chance of getting on the track of

the abstracted documents? If there is a letter in existence from the late President's secretary, averring that a part of the papers whose loss the House ordered to be investigated, were sent to Mr. BLAINE, the country will insist on the publication of that letter. We are surprised that Mr. BLOUNT OF Mr. BELMONT has not already asked the House to order the committee to receive it, together with all other relevant avidence which may be voluntarily tendered. The House of Representatives did not mean that the investigation which it directed four months ago should be a flagrant sham, and it should not permit suspicion to be cast on the honesty of its intentions by the wretched shufflings and quibblings of a majority of the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

The Arrears Bill Forwarded.

The debate last night in the House of Commons on the second reading of the Arrears bill compelled the Conservatives to show their hands, and brought out facts which demonstrate the wide scope of the benefits to be expected from the measure. It is well for Ireland in this crisis to understand that the only genuine friends she has in England must be looked for in the ranks of Mr. GLADSTONE's followers, and that such an exhibition of sympathy as has been made by Conservatives like Mr. W. H. SMITH in their talk about assisting tenants to buy out the landlords is a delusion and a snare. And those esteemed contemporaries who have seen fit, in opposition to The Sun, to belittle the Arrears bill will find our computation more than borne out by the figures laid before the House by the Prime Minister.

The amendment moved by Mr. SCLATER-

BOOTH on the part of the Conservatives was astutely calculated to excite the apprehensions of the taxpaying classes, and to arouse the jealousy of English and Scotch tenants. He denounced the Government plan of wiping out all the arrears claimed by Irish landlords beyond two years' rental under GRIFFITH'S valuation, and of paying one-half of such rental from the funds, as communistic and demoralizing. His insinuation was that the road on which the Ministry had entered would logically lead to a sweeping confiscation of all property. The conclusive answer is that when it can be shown that the bulk of British citizens in England and Scotland are placed through a visitation of Providence in the same deplorable situation as that occuby the poorer Irish tenants since famine of 1879, then relief must will be given them, no matter and what offensive name is bestowed by taxpayers and landowners on an act of mercy and of justice. As a matter of fact, too, Governments have repeatedly held it to be a duty to succor citizens afflicted through no fault of their own, but through an unforeseen and inevitable calamity. If it was right to feed the famished in the disastrous years of 1846 and 1847, and again in 1879 and 1880, it right to save the victims of misfortune from eviction for non-payment of rents for which full harvests would be scarcely adequate. As for the English and Scotch farmers in whom the Conservative speaker tried to stir up envy and hostility, they are too shrewd and farsighted not to welcome the precedent established in favor of their Irish brethren. At present, no doubt, their situation is in all respects more favorable but the day may come when they, too, will groan under unmerited suffering, and when they will be glad to ask the Government to relieve them from part of an intolerable

are believed to be meditating, and it now Mr. GLADSTONE assents to Home Rule rectly applicable to the case of GUITEAU. amendments to the Repression bill. Mr. FORSTER supported the Government project | United States, said Mr. Justice MILLER in of paying one year's rental as a free gift, but in the same breath be eulogized the leniency of Irish landlords. Now, the fact is that if the word leniency were not a mockery as applied to Irish landlords, this whole question of arrears would have been quietly settled long ago by a remission of back rents. How compassionate Irish landlords are even when they know that a tenant's default has been caused by an act of Gop, was attested in the famine year of 1846, when for non-payment of arrears they thrust out of the several Justices are vested with power doors to die not less than \$00,000 families, more than half of all the tenants in Ireland occupying farms rented for less than \$150. That the landlords for whose huof the persons responsible for the abstraction | manity Mr. Forster is pleased to youch contemplated in the present year another striking display of their tender mercies is plain enough from the fact that the number of | arise whether the District of Columbia was evictions in the first quarter of this twelve-SHIPHERD are quite beside the question month reached 7,000, and that if the ordinary which it now devolves upon the House to ratio was maintained this number would have been swellen to more than 20,000 in the next three months.

Fortunately, Mr. GLADSTONE is not disposed to take the elemency and forbearance | is not included in any of the judicial circuits of Irishlandiords for granted. He declared of the United States. It is surrounded by that the money advanced by the Government must be a gift, and not a loan, because you cannot compel people to borrow; and no by extreme destitution from paying to a landlord he would also be unable to repay to the State. As to the number of tenant farmers who would need assistance, Mr. them during the interval which clapsed before | culations. He said that there are in Iroland | 585,000 tenants paying under \$150 rent (GRIP-FITH's valuation, and that of these 200,000 in arrears. It will be remembered meeting just before his imprisonment. directly to the late President, and that they | any profit from the vaunted Land act of 1881. Now, as to the gross sum of arrears for quittal. useful clue to the whereabouts of the miss- NELL has lately pointed out that a ing documents, and would it not east grave great part of them were in armany in the west of Ireland for fifteen years. From his statements it would seem to be a reasonable inference that the average period for which the poorer tenants are in default is They first took the preposterous ground that four years. A suming that the average they would reserve no documentary evidence | yearly rent payable by the 200,000 was \$75. we should then have \$60,000,000 as the aggreall papers in his possession relating to the gate sum now claimed by Irish landlords Peruvian Company. Next finding them- from tenants under the head of arrears. selves constrained to retreat from this ab- | The Sun averred a week ago that the aggre-

There is reason to believe that the Governthe letters he had offered to pro- ment means to keep strict faith with the duce, and the committee would decide Parnellite members in regard to the firmness

ure is to be pushed forward. Mr. GLADSTONE said he should move to-day that the Repression bill have precedence over all other business, and that, if necessary, he should make the same demand for the Arrears bill. The signs are at present that while both will be opposed, yet neither will be persistently obstructed.

The Unlawful Treatment of Accused Persons.

In a letter which we printed yesterday, a correspondent calls attention to the manner in which accused persons, who have never been convicted of any crime, and many of whom turn out to be wholly innocent, are treated by the prison authorities in this city. It appears, according to this communication, that it is a comman practice to send

such prisoners from the jail to the court manacled with men known to the police as professional criminals. The right to put handcuffs upon them at

all may well be doubted. Certainly it does not exist if they can be kept in custody and safely conveyed without such restraint. The common law rule on the subject is

clearly expressed in the existing provision of the Code of Criminal Procedure: "Section 10.—No person can be compelled in a crimi-nal action to be a witness against himself, nor can a per-son charged with crime be subjected before conviction to any

more restraint than is necessary for his actention to anxion the charge." The probability is that resort is had to handcuffs as a mere convenience, it being easier for a few officers to conduct a large number of prisoners from place to place when they are thus manacled than if each man had more freedom of movement.

The argument from convenience, however, has no value. This city can afford to provide policemen enough to escort accused persons wherever it is necessary they should be taken, without having recourse to the use of gyves upon their wrists, except in the case of those from

whom there is reason to apprehend violence. The only excuse or justification for shackling prisoners before conviction is necessity. Where there is no apparent need of such an application, the fact that a defendant is compelled to submit to it in court while being tried for crime has been held in California to entitle him to a new trial.

The Judges of our criminal courts here could prevent a great deal of cruelty in this respect by insisting that the officers who take prisoners to and fro should comply with the section of the Code we have quoted.

The Decision in Guiteau's Case.

The objection to the jurisdiction of the Criminal Court at Washington to try GUI-THAU, and the several exceptions taken in behalf of the prisoner in the course of the trial, were overruled yesterday by the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia at General Term, and the judgment of death against the prisoner was affirmed.

The opinions of the full bench involve the same disregard of prior decisions of the same court on the same point as was shown by Mr. Justice Cox on the trial. This is not altogether a satisfactory method of dealing with a serious legal question, but courts have so often exercised the power of reversing rules of law laid down by themselves that it is probably too late to protest successfully against the practice.

The interesting inquiry now is whether any further review can be bad. Every question but that relating to the jurisdiction is finally disposed of by the decision yesterday in the appellate branch of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia. Upon the authority of the celebrated Lange case, however, decided in 1873, it would seem clear that the Supreme Court of the United States has authority to inquire by means of the writ of habeas corpus whether the trial court had any power to render the judgment under which GUITEAU is held.

Some expressions were used by the Chief Justice in the recent decision in Sergeant Mason's case indicative of a possible dispo-There was no sign last evening of the de- sition on the part of some of the Judges not to fection which Mr. Forster and Mr. Goschen | follow the precedent of the Lange case in | this respect; but unless the doctrine there looks as if they would defer the step until | laid down is to be abandoned, it appears di-

The authority of the Supreme Court of the ex parte Lange, under the Constitution and the Judiciary act, to issue the writ of habeas corpus, "and to examine the proceedings in the inferior court so far as may be necessary to ascertain whether that court has exceeded its authority," is no longer open to question. But the Supreme Court of the United States is not now in session. Has a single Justice of the court power to grant the requisite

Under section 752 of the Revised Statutes. within their respective jurisdictions" to grant writs of habous corpus to inquire into the cause of restraint of liberty.

We understand that two members of the court are now in Washington, to either of whom application may be made for a writ. Upon such an application the question would within the jurisdiction of either in the sense. of the statute. Of course it is within the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of the United States, but has a Justice of that court, as an independent judicial officer, any invisdiction there? The District of Columbia States belonging to the fourth circuit, to which the Chief Justice is assigned, and on the Virginia side of the Potomac there would be no doubt of his statutory authority to grant the writ; but in Washington the power s not so clear.

Bad as GUITEAU is, and detestable as was ds crime, no one should regret that compotent counsel have urged every legal consideration in his behalf. If he continues same his doom is certain. Nobody can doubt that if the jurisdiction to try him in Washington were denied by the Supreme Court of the United States, he would eventually be tried. important end is that he should be hanged legally; the place does not make so much

A Complete Exoneration.

One branch of the WESTBIOOK-WARD investigation has already resulted in an ac-

The action of the special committee of the Assembly completely exonerates the Hon. HAMILTON WARD from all imputations of misconduct growing out of the part he took as Attorney-General in the Manhattan Elevated Railway cases.

There has been absolutely no testimony tending to show either impropriety or even indiscretion in anything he did. So clear was this that it was freely conceded by one of the counsel for the committee; but in order to satisfy the other, Mr. RUGGLES, who was Deputy Attorney-General under Mr. WARD, took the stand, and swore that the changes in the suit by the People against the Manbattan Company for which Mr. WARD has been criticised were made upon his advice or with his concurrence in every instance

After hearing this statement, both counsel

to the committee agreed that no ground remained for any criticism of Mr. WARD's action; and Mr. RUGGLES was assured that his client would not be censured in the arguments before the committee, and therefore he was not expected to sum up in Mr. WARD's

behalf. This ends the inquiry so far as Mr. WARD s concerned. Our impression that he would be found blameless has been verified by the

result. The Republicans in the House have determined to unseat Mr. DIBBLE, the Democratic member from the Second District of South Carolina. After inquiring into the facts, the Democrats became satisfied that gross perjury and forgery had been employed by the Republicans in obtaining evidence against Dibble; and for this reason they resolved to resort to all parliamentary expedients to defeat the Republican scheme.

After many days' notice the Republican Chairman of the Committee on Elections moved on Saturday to take up the DIBBLE case. The yeas and nays were called on this motion, the Democrats refused to vote, and the House was found without a quorum. Amid much confusion, the effort to get the case before the House was tried three times, but in each instance no quorum voted.

With a strange perversity of temper, the Republicans lay the blame for the want of a quorum upon the Democrats who refused to vote on this motion. The answer is obvious. A bare majority of one is a quorum of the House. The Republicans themselves have a good working majority, and can at any time make a quorum without Democratic aid if they will only attend to their business. The failure of the Republicans to get at the DIBBLE case. and carry out their plan for unseating him. was owing to the fact that thirty-five of their members were not present; and on scouring the Capitol and the city it was ascertained that they were nearly all absent from Washington. After abusing the Democrats for not coming to their rescue, the Republicans are now going to call home their wandering members and make another attempt to get rid of DIBBLE.

It seems that R. B. HAYES, lately Fraudu lent President of the United States, has been made Chairman of the Board of Directors to distribute the SLATER fund for the benefit o the Southern colored people. We congratulate Hayes on having at last got into a place where he can receive a salary that does not belong to anotheriman.

It appears that Attorney-General MARSTON has decided that Walt Whitman's "Leaves of Grass" is an indecent publication, and that he has compelled Oscoop & Co., the publishers, to give it up. Their edition first made its appearance in November last, and more than two thousand copies have already been sold, netting to Mr. WHITMAN about \$400. Mr. MARSTON informed Oscood & Co. he proposed to commence a suit against them for printing the book, and they applied to the author to know if he would consent to strike out the objectionable passages. On his peremptory refusal, they returned the plates to him and ceased to be publishers of the work. "We feel it right to say," they wrote, "that it is not we who havelfixed inflexible conditions under which this matter could be decided. Those conditions have been fixed by yourself."

It should be said that, while the objections of Mr. Marston are undoubtedly well founded, e is nothing in the "Leaves of Grass" which is intended by its author to be indecent. He has a certain theory of realism in literature. and this theory he pursues with uncompromising resolution, much beyond the boundaries of ordinary ideas of decorum. But he is a man of genius, nevertheless. Some of his canticles are magnificent, peerless.

The hunt for the Phoenix Park fugitives has passed to the stage of hoaxes. After all, these things, written by people anxious to earn a little money, are hardly more preposterous than the grave assurances of the police that they hoped soon to have the killers of Lord Caven-DISH in custody, because they knew of a Dublin store where a knife was sold that was large enough to inflict the wounds.

We find in the columns of the Saturday Heraid of Indianapolis; the following passage from an interview which it is alleged took place between Mr. V. ROOMER and Senator CONKLING in Indianapolis in September, 1880:

demonstration here yesterday that there are indications Conkline-I think not. But if they are defeated you have the man here who must be blamed for the defeat.

ROOKER-What am I to understand from that ! CONKLING-Drefer to Bay Hannison. Through his influence Garrielo was nominated at Chicago, Gen Grant is the man who should have received the nomination."

If Senator Congling really said this, we think he is mistaken in supposing that GARFIELD was nominated at Chicago through the influence of Ban Harrison. We suppose the truth is that Harrison was opposed to Gan-FIELD, and only supported him because he preferred him to Gen. HANCOCK. Historical illusions ought to be destroyed.

For once Col. ALEXANDER CASAR McCLURE mistaken. Mr. CHAUNCEY F. BLACK is not the "Pennsylvania political editor of The Sun." There is no such officer in this establishment The editor of THE SUNedits it straight through from Maine to Texas, and all the time too.

To-morrow, Wednesday, the most famous of the year's races in England, the Derby, will run at Epsom. From one cause or another, partly on account of uncertainties attending the training of some of the leading competitors, but chiefly, no doubt, on account of the preoccupation of the public mind with graver matters, there has been less preliminary excitement and interest than in some previous years. As the most popular of the annual races, the Derby needs to have public attention freed from other sensations for its greatest glory. Perhaps the chief point of fresh in rest this year is created by the chance that a filly may perform the rare feat of winning the Derby. For Dutch Oven last year was one of the finest of two-year-olds, while Shotover thi year has shown her splendid qualities by easily winning the Two Thousand Guineas. Still, the favorite above them both is the bay colt Bruce who all through the winter shared that place with Gerald; and now he becomes a still stronger favorite through the latter's failure to appear in the Guineas, he having burst a small vessel. But of late there have been but 10 to 1 and 9 to 1 against Gerald, giving him fifth place n the betting the fourth being head by the bay colt Quicklime, who was second to Shotover n the Guineas. Pursebearer has stood sixth in favor, Troll being also mentioned. Sachem. since his inferior performance for the Two Thousand Guineas, has fallen off from 25 to 1 against him to 40 to 1; yet at one time it was thought that he, rather than Gerald, would be celled on to repeat the exploit of Lequeis. Mr. Kenna's Golden Gate, also, was at one time said to have been backed at 14 to 1, and was rumored to be very fast; but trials have caused all of Mr. KEENE's horses to abandon the con test this year for the Derby.

In beating her own record on the westware yage, as she had previously done on the eastern, the Alaska has again cut down the estbilities of being reached by her rivals Yet no doubt she will before long be surpassed Seven days and four hours to America and seven days to Europe cannot be called a long oyage, but even this will be diminished.

This evening the Hebrew festival known enerally as the Pentecost, being the fiftieth day after the feast of unleavened bread, and the anniversary of the revelation of the Deca ogue to Moses on Sinai, begins. It is naturally day of great importance in the Jewish calendar, and the season becomes additionally so from the custom of confirmation, adopted in some of the synagogues, analogous to the Christian practice at Easter. Those synagogues which have this custom observe it on

Wednesday morning. To Christendom the season of Pentecest, or Whitsuntide, has its well-known significance, for different reasons from hose that appeal to the children of Israel.

The ice pack in the Gulf of St. Lawrence still locks up some vessels, though the prospects of its disappearance are much better than a few days ago. It has been far more annoying than usual this year. One Captain, who has sailed these waters all his life, declares that he has passed icebergs this year a thousand feet high. Many vessels, inward bound, have been nipped fast in fice ice. Broken propeller blades and bruised hulls are marks borne even by the more fortunate craft. the less fortunate have been ground and ripped by the field ice till they leaked hopelessly, or have been crushed quickly by contact with a berg. Every year these inconveniences and perils are met to a certain extent, but this year the ice has come down in such force that sailors might imagine it an angry return invasion for the late expeditions sent to fathom the serets of the Arctic stronghold.

The exile of Jumbo has not wholly robbed London of big sensations. Now the people are watching the movements of Great Paul, the huge new bell for St. Paul's Cathedral, three tons bigger than Big Ben, which has been brought from Loughborough, where it was constructed. People who object to ordinary church bells would be astonished at the peal of this monster of more than sixteen and a half tons, though its tone is said to be agreeable, which is a thing of importance.

The sentence last week of two persons to three years each in the State prison, for ob-taining from an actress \$500 by fraudulently epresenting that they would employ her in a travelling theatrical company, should be a lesson to swindlers of this character. Of late years it has become a practice of some rogues to impose on the credulity or vanity of persons desirous of dramatic celebrity by agreeing to furnish them with opportunities of theatrical distinction, and thereupon procuring loans of money, ostensibly to be expended in wardrobes or stage property. The mortification of the dupes of these adventurers probably prevents many cases of such awindling from coming to public notice; but the sentence inflicted in the recent instance will perhaps have a good effect in deterring others from a like course.

MR. TILDEN REFUSES ONCE MORE. Comfort for Terrified Supporters of Fraud

From the Dally Union. Munchester, N. H., May 20. The Republican press and politicians are indulging in their usual trepidation lest Mr. Tilden shall turn up as a candidate for office this year. They proceed upon that well-known trait of human nature which leads men to hate

those they have wronged. They know now as they always have recognized that Mr. Tilden is invulnerable in the State of New York when a candidate for office, and that he has a stronger hold upon his party than ever before. They know, too, full well that he is not a candidate for Governor; but because he refuses to deny their silly reports every day they are not able to quiet their fears lest by some unlucky political chance he may step into the gubernatorial chair without notice to them. In short, they have felt his power, and they hate and fear him.

These easily-frightened people have always had a host of imitators in the Democratic party. where, strange as it may appear, there are men who have been anxious for years to keep party down to small dimensions, so that they might lead it. When Mr. Tilden succeeded in bringing it its first victory in twenty years, simply because he had given it an issue to win with, the fears of these Democrats were at once aroused lest the party should get away from them. These men have for five years been charging cowardice on Mr. Tilden because he did not take an office of which they themselves robbed him, by creating an illegal tribunal unknown to the Constitution, in which they gave their opponents the advantage of loaded dice, when every body knows they could cheat with even honest ones. Since the Electoral Commission de-clared its result, Mr. Tilden has led the quiet life of a private citizen of New York, having declined a renomination in 1880 and taken little or no part in the political complications of the country. It is true the mention of his name has been disagreeable to the Republicans. and that some of the rogues, like Morton and Chandler have gone to their last account in disgrace, while the victim of their villainy has remained the greatest political figure of the

country. There need be no fear on the part of either for President in 1884. He did his party and his excellent service, but he has neither desire nor intention to again take up the burden. said to the writer some weeks ago that he had never entertained an ambition to be a merely routine President and to have his name go down among the list, something akin to being one of the two hundred Roman Consuls. He further declared that he would not accept the nomination for Governor this year for simple title to the State of New York; and that he had no more intention of being a candidate for President in 1884 than he had of becoming

an applicant for the throne of Russia. He has repeatedly expressed the same determination to other persons, and he surely has the right to ask that he be taken at his word. He has never been a dissembler. When he has been a candidate for office he has said so, and when he has accepted a nomination he has been successful. He has taken no part in politics during the past four years, of his own actics during the past four years, of his own accord. He has made no utterance except upon the demand of his party and his friends. In fact, no man in the country has been more theroughly out of politics so far as his own of forts are concerned than has the great citizen who his lived quietly in the retirement of his country place, soment to spend his declining days among his friends and his books. Not even the hysterical demand of the men in his own party, who his a united chorus with Republican tricksters, have villified him since his great success will be able to draw him from the quiet he has carned so well. quiet he has carned so well.

The Effect of News on Circulation

From the Philosetphia Press. THE SUN prints an interesting statement of the increase of circulation following great events, which shows that after a Presidential election circulation moves up sevents three per cent, thirty five per cent. after State and city elections, twenty per cent after the last days of walking matches eighteen per cent after the controller elections in Fresidential years, and from five to ten per cont. After occurrences like hangings and hig of fires. THE SUN IS moved to wender as to the source from of the which these 30,000 or 70,000 additional readers come in periods of excitement, but the explanation is probably very simple. People who only buy one paper ordinarily my two or three when they are interested in the news. We don't believe that is it. People who buy none usually, buy one apiece when their minds are touched.

A Wise Michigan Journal Prefers The Sun. From the Saturday Evening Star, Jackson, May 20. The Star prefers to read THE SUS, with its terse, crisp articles, and its news columns fresh, but condensed to a space that gives the renders the kernel

without the shell, and with its advertisements limited to

reasonable space.

Eccentric People. From the Cincinnati Enquirer. There are still a few persons at large who til invest their money in mining stocks in pref-

investing it in a dog and shooting the dog.

From the Omerier-Journal. Gen. Grant has solemnly assured his ad-

Interesting Intelligence. From the Philadelphia Press, May 20.

Whitelaw Reid is a father. Appleton's "Annual Cyclopedia for 1881," runing volume VI. of the new series, has just been is aued. It comprises within a volume of 900 pages a can clse and carefully prepared history of the year, special

attention Loing given to subjects connected with the

United States. The assessmation and death of President Garfield, the trial of Guiteau, and the census of the

United States fairly illustrate the quality of the work.

THE ANTI-CAMERON MOVEMENT

Probable Action of the Independent Convention-Marshall's Docitant

PHILADELPHIA, May 22 .- All political inerest in Pennsylvania centres in the Independent Republican Convention to meet in Horticultural Hall, this city, on Wednesday, Senator Mitchell will be the central figure in it. His recent deliverances have put him to the front of the anti-Cameron movement, and there are many indications that he will rally nearly all the diseatisfied elements of the party into op-position to the regular Republican ticket recently made at Harrisburg. Tom Marshall's declination of the offered place of Congress man at Large divorces nearly all the Independent Republicans from the Cameron ticket, and

only depends on the names on Wednesday's ticket whether it shall receive 50,000 or 150,000 votes at the coming election. Many Republicans already contemplate the certain defeat of Beaver, and are quite received to a trial of strength between the two factions in the open field. It is pretty well understood now that the Independents contemplate the nomination of ex-chief Justice Agnew for Governor, and that he will take the nomination. Since the declination of Philip O'Garret, Chairman of the Committee of One Hundred, Agnew's name has been quietly canvassed, with satisfactory results. For Lieutenant-Governor, Hampton L. Carson or some other of the younger Philadelphia Independents will be taken. George Shirrs of Pittsburgh is the most likely nominee for Supreme Judge, and George W. Merrick of Tioga County for Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Pittsburgh his son, said that he had decided to decline the Republican momination for Congressman at Large. He refused to say whether he would or would not accept the Independent nomination if offered to him. His declination of the regular nomination is definite and conclusive. His letter is not yet prepared.

LEWINDERS MAY 22.—At the Independent Republican County Convention held here today, Hon, Charles S. Wolfe was unanimously chosen Senatorial delegate. Wednesday's ticket whether it shall

BLAINE IN MAINE.

Why He Will Not be a Candidate for Con greas.

From the Boston Berald A Republican lawyer from Maine expressed himself to a Heald reperter as follows: "It seems to be settled that if Mr. Biaine runs he will swamp the ticket: the leaders have decided that he must not run. He could go into the Convention if he chose and get the nomination, but his election is an utter impossibility. For the first time in his life he would have to appeal to Republican voters all over the State, and the men who have always distrusted him and antagonized him would not be enthusiastic for him now.

and antigonized him would not be enthusiastic for him now.

When we had 20,000 or 25,000 majority at every contested election, dissent didn't matter much, but could easily be crushed out. But the crushed were not converted. The Democrats have had two of the last three Governors, and the State is so close that 2,500 majority is something no shrewd politician of either party would claim for this fail.

The principal newspaper opponent of Mr.

would claim for this fail.

The principal newspaper opponent of Mr. Blaine, in the party, has been Mr. Richardson of the Portland Advertiser. The Morrill influence is not sympathetic with Mr. Plaine, and it is quite an influence, too. Lot M. Morrill is still Collector of Portland, and Judge Goddard, who is Postmaster there, and an ugly fighter, too, when he does fight, is on the same side. All over the State west of the Kennebee you will find this element.

Not only does Mr. Blaine see the danger of being beaten if he headed the ticket, but he is convinced that he would make more enemies than friends by allowing his name to be used in the Convention. He won't allow it. All the work which the poetal agents, who are about

than friends by allowing his name to be used in the Convention. He won't allow it. All the work which the postal agents, who are about as efficient a set of workers, considering their numbers, as we have among us, have done will amount to nothing except in the way of showing Biaine the drift of public sentiment. Here you see, I hope, the wisdom of his schome, he denied all along that he was a candidate. He told Steve Lindsey and everybody else he was not and, if he didn't know, who did? But he lot Manley and Bigelow and the rest of them test public sentiment. They have given him returns enough to satisfy him, and I'll warrant you he won't run for Congress in Maine this year.

year."
But won't he run for Gevernor, having such confidence in his star?"
He has not been announced as a candidate, anyway."

The Late Miss Burr.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Ser: It has been said that a person must die to get a good name. Sometimes it is a bad one that is obtained. How painful and outrageous is it that the late Miss Sarah Burr, a lady, like her sinters, of refinement and kind heart, should be put before the public as an ill-bred, unclean,

nd miserly woman! Little could she have dreamed when, having no near relatives, she bequesthed her estate for charitable uses, that as a result of this benevolent disposition of it she would get the name of being mean and degraded, and that old dresses, cooking stensis, and rickety furniture would be drarged into court as evidences of her incompetency to make a will!

In justice to Miss Burr. I wish to affirm that she was of ladylike demeanor, delicate feeling, and liberal mind. If the testimony of her servant be true, then let it be understood that her conduct in late years was excep-tional, and the result of moutal decongement. I saw Miss Burr at her home in March, 1881. Within two minntes after I was admitted she came to me in the hall of these classes that Mr. Tilden will be a can-didate for Governor of New York this year or dirty rars for the silk dress which McCabe says also were only when seeing visiture.

I detected in the lady no lack of understanding; only a partial loss of memory. It is said she lived in the kitchen. Being an old person, and left alone in the world, she naturally sought companionably even with cervants, especially when friends who called were sometimes prevented from seeing her, as I learned from my nterview with her.
Miss Burr in her lifetime asked Mr. Titus to give away

her money but he refused to assume the responsibility She also wanted him to pay certain of her sisters' quests without wasting until she herself died. Does this show a mean disposition?

If she lived so niggardly what became of her \$300 a month for house expenses! I will merely add that Mr. Titus was one of the most honorable of men, and would not have lent himself to trickery in obtaining codicils to wills.
For the sake of justice to the dead I ask a place in THE

Sex for this communication

New Yors, May 22. A RELATIVE OF MISS BURN.

Filet de Boof.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir : The utterances of "Filet do Beef " in to-day's Sun in regard to Prof. Felix Adler's lectures in Chickering Hall are in deed worthy of his nom its dume, though I am of the opinion that he coursely flatters himself by calling him opinion that he coarsely flatters himself by calling him self "Filet," while he ought to have called himself "tomati T. xas noun bent"

cieties, then to l'emont the

Nihilism, and other secret s

corruption of the lower electr of society, and at last to land upon Frot. Adlet as or the cause or the cons know anything at all of Prof Adler! I ser too e is not capable, on account of being " File! de Bo presinte him Did " Filet of all which Prof Adjer were not he would know a, older than Christianity. of positive falselments to coment. Prof. After never The Mon w of the Lich as Poor. He held a discourse of Westin to a sequentia to the keneble. In which Asiar is us second with each in . Kant and what would be in at feet interest from its narks of the marks of the marks of the invalue of the mostles, is the land to be Monstants.

The Marshal was Wrong-The Colonel Right The Marshal was Wrong-The Colonel Right:

To THE EDITOR OF FIX SUN-Sir: Was

United States Deputy Nursical Goldwater of San Anto: the lastes and projudices of encrease to the limit. Petchell from her homestoad in Corpus Curist, Texas? Was the gallant Colonel justised in refusing to turn her out with his company and Gailleg guns?

J. C. Coares Cuntart, May 15

Stop their Pay!-A Good Idea.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: Can you give me one good reason why members of Congress and

Mighly Improper.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: I would like to have you settle a question which has vexed me for some time. If a lady friend of mine enters a street ear in which I am, would it be proper for me to have her land lam, would be proper for me to have her land lam.

Yes, he is Henry Pawcett, Postmuster-Gen-

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Is there now, or has there been lately, a member of Parliament who is blind, and, if so, what is his name? Buanus.

SUNBEAMS.

-Out of 7,000 pictures "sent in" to the Paris Salon this spring nearly 4,000 were rejected. -In the May day procession at Newcastle,

England, appeared a blind mining pony aged 22, which had never till then been above ground. -The people of Geneva, Switzerland, spend nore money for wine than for breat. The expenditure is 300 france perihead of the whole population.

-In presenting lately a testimonial to his huntsmen, Lord Fitzwilliam said that bunting is one of the greatest bonds of union known in England. -Swinburne is about to publish a new me of poems. The principal poem in the volume will be on the subject of "Tristram and Iscult," a so

ject which Tennyson had previously dealt with in his "Idyls of the King." -There has been a row in a London club about a member introducing a jocker, and the statement by the offender that the jockey is far better off than most of the complamants, insamuch as he is making

some \$25,000 a year, doesn't mend matters.

-George Knickerbocker, a Minneapolis farniture dealer, set a table in front of his store, with a placard on it stating that it had been taken away from Dr. M. E. Woodling because he would not pay for it. The doctor retalisted by slashing the merchant and clerk with a knife

-Kate Claxton, the actress, had a lady visitor at a Cleveland hotel, and the head waiter, mistaking her for a maid, placed her at the servants table. After an explanation had failed to rectify the error, the wi was thrashed by Kate Claxton's husband, who was fined 5 in a police court.

-The Chinese Government has just issued a handsome edition of the Code Napoleon in Chinese. The work consists of thirty-eight volumes, and is printed with splendid type on fine white paper. M. Billequin Professor of Chemistry at the Foreign College at i ckin, is the author of the translation.

-Robert Buchanan, the author, has just returned to England from a matrimonial expedition to Switzerland, where he was married to his sister in law, Miss Joy, author of the "Queen of Connaight." Mar-riage with a deceased wife's sister, which is unlawful in England, is lawful in Switzerland.

-Boycotting took the queer form in Leavenworth, Kansas, of a demand on a barber to discharge a workman because he had signed the total abstined pledge. The Boycotters were the proprietors and em-ployees of the hotel in which the shop was, and they did not like to see the business of the barroom injured -In a Chicago murder trial the prisoner

demanded that the widow and three children of the slain man be removed from the room, as the cry of a babe always annoyed him, and as he believed they were present to influence the jury. The Judge declined to exclude them, but the District Attorney caused their retirement into his private office. -There have been some remarks, accord-

ing to the London Truth, on the supposed emission of the American Minister from the list of invitations to the wedding. The space in the choir of St. George's is so imited, that it is an invariable rule on these occasions only to ask the Ambassadors and the family Ministers, 6. c., those who are the envoys of sovereigns related to the Queen or to the royal family. Mr. Lowell was in-vited to the state banquet at the castle.

-Mr. Hardy, Tory, candidate for Yorkshire in place of Lord F. Cavendish, is a representative of the aristocratic, commercial, and legal classes. His father, Viscount Cranbrook, Beaconfield's Home Secretary, was in earlier life well known to the bar. His grand father, also well known as a lawyer, made a lucky hit in Low Moor iron works. Before 1831 Yorkshire had but two members, as many as a rotten borough of twenty constituents. Yorkshire elections always create interest

-Now that the sellers of soda water are engaged in polishing up their fountains for the summe trade, it will interest the public to know what kind of syrups it is going to have. In reply to a correspondent, a pharmaceutical journal recommends the following for a raspherry syrup: Butyric ether, 60 drops; acetic ether, 40 drops; sweet spirits of nitre, 10 drops; glycerine, 20 drops; alcohol, 2% ounces, and tincture of alkanet sut ficient to color. The idea of introducing anything like raspbarries seems to have been lost sight of

-Oscar Madigan went to a St. Louis fortune teller for advice as to which of three young women would make the best wife. She went into trance, and revealed to him that none of them was worthy of him. She also hinted that he had better seek a wife on the spot. On awaking, she declared that she didn't know a word she had said, and was quite shocked to learn that she had so nearly offered to marry him Oscar obeyed the oracle by going to a justice with her that same day. He is now suing for a divorce.

—The German wife of the Grand Duke Vladimir of Russia does not take kindly to explorage. Finding that a letter home, in which she bewalled the duliness and danger of Russian royal life, had been actually opened on its way to the mail by a gentle man of her suite, she complained directly to the Czar, but met with scant sympathy. H. I. H. thereupon flew into a passion, and yowed that she would make a public scar dal land go back to Germany. The official was then dismissed, and rewarded with a much better place.

-When the Duke and Duchess of Albany teft Windsor, while they were will within the private grounds, the bridegroom's three brothers and Princess Louise and Princess Beatrice ran across a part of the lawn enclosed within a bend of the drive, each armed with a number of old shoes, with which they pelted the "happy pair." The Duke of Albany returned the tire from the carriage with the ammunition aupplied him by his friendly assailants, causing the heartiest laughter

by a well-directed shot at the ! -The French appear to have a pet elephant which is as large and somewhat more good tem-pered than the notorious Jumbo. His name is Joseph, and he appears to be at present in very delicate health. The physicians have recommended his removal from the Paris Jardin des Plantes to a warmer climate. Joseph. like Jumbo, is fond of children, and has a particular fancy for jain tarts. The French authorities declare it is impossible to move so huge a creature with safety

From this it would seem the news of Jumpbo's departure -Harry Hall, the animal painter who died recently, was not successful in his portraits of race horses. That of Silvio, for Lord Falmouth, was a partial success, but the one of Foxhall, the last important one he painted, which hangs in Mr. James R. Koene's sitting room, is not even that, and does not resemble the chain pion racer. Like his predecessor, Herring, whose por trait of the Flying Dutchman for Lord Belington was equally a failure, he most delighted, and consequent's most succeeded, in painting the farm horse and the s4 tunets of the farm. His fault as a esinter of the races

was that he made all his horses allow.

-According to Missouri newspapers, firstclass farm land may be had in that binde at prices that will be more than paid by the irreterep. Some of the figures given are interesting. John Vogel, a farmer of Grundy County, near the lows border, raises 200 bushels he can at any time get a glit seres of choice land. W. Glibreath of Marion County last year bought forty acres of prairie land for \$600, and raised \$800 worth of corn of In many localities good land may be had for \$5 acre. Nevertheless manigrants go in greater numbers to Kansas, Nebraska, and other States, and Territorie. Missouri has not been advertised, and is little a men of

the newcomers from Europe. -A peculiar prayer meeting was held in the Burd Saptist Church, St. Louis, following the ex-ploit of He pastor, the Nev. Dr. Lotion, who was then sick abed from a whipping received while frunken a ratiroad train. It is urred in his defence that he had been of from nervous prostration, and was on his way to the South for rest when the contemp of a rice and rock bottle aver aims bim. The congressions of a research reck bottle aver aims bim. The congressions both bits congression tableview of the case, and the prayers were, in sub-stance, that he intelled specially recover and that the ar-row might do him secritual good. The Rev. for First founded an address on the experience of Job, makers the point that the troubles allia of Job and De Lofe a were the work of Saton. The mentioned of all the speak the Standard of integrality

The former or shinwed how were the work of Saton. The settiment of all the spetice to the wealthy as well era seemed to be that the master ought to be forgiven

- Missouri has a new law forbidding the manufacture or sale in that State of any Antar butter no matter when or represented to be comed. The electrory grains invest made a despire sing English governnot The electrongarine interest made a disciplination in the world the in a rest case, carrying it to the Court of Appeals on a second control of Appeals on a second question of the law's validity. The decision is that the prohibitory actis constitutions. "A statut probible of the manufacture and sale of an article of footbasis is To the Editor of Fox Sun-Sur. Was under the control of the control the police power of the State, not opposed to make 1970st ton of the Constitution of the State or of the Constitution of the Unit-1 states and the wintors of the Constitution of the Cons not to be called into qui stion in the indicate our thick so, although part other sproud and called in an article in maximum and to provide desirable into the wholesone and homofolial on and to of the first two the when they stop attending to their duties at Washington and at Albany?

Other workmen, mechanics, &c., don't get pay when they don't work. I say, no work, no pay.

MAY 22.

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And their makes me so end vousse.